

THE BRANDON WEEKLY MAIL.

Brandon Weekly Mail.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1886.

"OUR PUBLIC LANDS."

Manitoba has suffered a terrible and irreparable loss in being deprived of her public lands.

The foregoing is the kind of jubilation the Grit print of this city is feeding out for the manufacture and growth of Grits in this province.

When Manitoba ever owned these lands; when ever she was entitled to them; or when ever the Imperial or Federal Government gave lands to a province, upon a basis that entitles that province to receive the domain, as a gift, within its limits, is something we cannot understand. The print says that "Mr. Norquay had established, to the minds of several, upon the floor of the House beyond a doubt that Manitoba was entitled to her lands," exactly. Mr. Norquay has established, to the minds of several, many things upon the floor of the House; but Mr. Norquay's words are not always gospel, any more than is the language of the Sun.

We are told "he (Mr. Norquay) reasoned from the policy adopted in settling with the other provinces." We also read "Mr. Greenway at once tendered him the support of the Liberal party to carry out his proposed plan," and the big end of the article is brought up with the following, after a statement is made that it prejudiced the interests of the province: "Mr. Winters endorses Mr. Norquay's past and present policy, and Mr. Smart endorses Mr. Greenway's patriotic contentions." This is the old old trick of pampering to the electors' prejudices rather than their judgment. We hardly admit Mr. Norquay took the position he is credited with having taken, but as he has taken so many positions upon the same question during his term of office, this latter peculiarity is of a piece with the rest of his record. Nor is it strange that he became a traitor to the matter, as the word "traitor" is stamped on his entire political record. But this is nothing, what we want the Grit print to show is, when either the Imperial or the Federal Government gave lands to any province, on the principle, they belonged to it, because its boundaries encircled them. It is on this point the people require information, and it is upon this score they never got any from either a Grit print or a Grit politician.

Now, what are the facts? When in 1792, Ontario received its provincial autonomy by an Imperial Act, but the one seventh of the lands were given the province for provincial revenues, the remainder were retained down as late as 1840, and made a present of by the Imperial Authorities to U. L. Loyalists and others who had distinguished themselves in Imperial interests. Later the residue was handed to the province, but only as a consideration of the province's supporting other institutions that at that time being maintained by the Imperial Government. In 1836, some 50 years after New Brunswick became a province, it was given its lands by the Imperial Government, on consideration the province paid a rent list of £14,000 a year, heretofore paid by the Imperial Government, and the same holder of the rest of the provinces—they got their lands when they assumed Imperial liability.

When again confederation was formed, the Dominion government gave no lands to any of the provinces, and no consideration to any claim in lieu of lands. The Grits try to make a point out of a section of the British North America Act, which, however, has no bearing on the subject. It says that provinces yet to be created, are to be treated in all respects as were the four old provinces that were created at the time. This treatment, however, refers to measures conceded by the federating power, such as subsidies, provincial powers etc., but certainly not to assets possessed by the provinces in their own right, and which they retained on entering confederation. Manitoba was given subsidies, on entering the confederacy, equal to those given the other provinces, and also granted local jurisdiction equal to that enjoyed by the other provinces.

It is true that Prince Edward Island was given an extra subsidy, because it was not possessed of lands, but that was not in their idea, or simply to give it a self-supporting revenue on its relinquishing its own provincial revenues. If the idea had been at confederation to recognise the principle of giving lands to the provinces or revenues in lieu of lands, there would be all other payments, some effort would have been made to equalise the terms of compensating receipts within these boundaries, but nothing of that kind was done. For instance the average receipts of Ontario are about \$50,000 a year from land and timber, while but \$80,000 is realised from lands, the rest coming from the sale of timber, while New Brunswick's receipts are about \$75,000, of which a tenth comes from lands and the balance from timber, while Nova Scotia's receipts from territory do not all told exceed \$50,000 over cost of administration. What we have to say then is that the granting of government territory within provinces, to Provincial Governments, as inherent rights, irrespective of all other revenues, was never suggested either by the Imperial or the Federal Government in settling with the other provinces, then why should the Federal Government grant the lands within Manitoba.

to the province, merely because Messrs. Norquay and Greenway have contended for such a concession. If the Grit print, or any of the Grit lights have any information on the subject that we have not here detailed, we should like to hear it, in order that it may be the means of inducing us to alter our conclusions.

THE DUTY OF THE HOLE.

During the past three years, or ever since it came under its new management, the MAIL has carefully and honestly pointed out the duty of the electors in the approaching elections for the Local Legislature; and for doing so it has incurred the displeasure of certain political wire pullers. But we rest our case in the discretion of honest minded citizens. The men who have taken exception to the course pursued by the MAIL are men who are blinded by the interests of rotten partisanship under the impression that such means political principles, and at the sacrifice of the judgement they naturally possess. The MAIL has never yet recommended that the destinies of this province should be placed in the hands of political scoundrels like Thomas Greenway and some who are co-operating with him, for enough is known of their history to assure those who take the trouble to enquire, a change from Norquay to Greenway, is but a hop from the frying pan into the fire. The men, too, who are shouting "Greenway," and recommending the people to place the destinies of the province in his hands, are as much the enemies of honest government, unconsciously or otherwise, as are the men who endorse the past of the Norquay Administration. The wire pullers on both sides of the hedge cannot understand this line of argument—they contend that if there is an ounce of political virtue in the country, it can only be represented by the one leader or the other. This is where the grand mistake is made. Governments are invariably, and more especially in young countries like Manitoba, that have but a small representation, the choice of the representatives and not the creation of individual desires.

What we wish to impress upon the minds of our readers is that eighteen of the next representatives, a majority of thirty-five, a full House, can select any four or five of the members they choose for a cabinet, even though Norquay and Greenway went jointly with their forces into opposition. From this it will be seen it is only necessary to select the proper representatives in order to have a proper Government, no matter what might be the desires of the ringleaders. The regret is that in the past nominations, the object has been to select supporters of the two partisan leaders now before the Province rather than men of sufficient calibre and intelligence to make the best out of circumstances when the new House assembles.

There is not to day in the Conservative ranks in Manitoba more than one man in every twenty-five, who, if his conscience was thoroughly examined, would say the Norquay Government has, in the best interests of the Conservative party and the Province, made the best of its opportunities, and used the funds of the country for the best interests of the people, and in the face of this we find Mr. Kirchhoffer, a candidate in West Brandon, at the Conservative convention in Winnipeg, seconding a resolution approving of the past record of the Norquay Government in its entirety, and pledging confidence in a continuance of the same for the future. Every candidate of that stamp ought to be ignominiously beaten at the polls, and the honest electors of the Province will not do their duty unless they beat them. We regret to be compelled to be thus outspoken, but duty to the country calls for it. Mr. Kirchhoffer is sufficiently educated and sufficiently posted in the experience that will follow service, to represent a constituency well and well; but when he takes the stand that he will oppose all interference with any and all of the abuses of the Government in the past, the people can see what to expect from him without any further comment from us.

No one could object to Mr. Kirchhoffer's preference for Mr. Norquay against Mr. Greenway as a leader, and room must be allowed for discretion as to his leadership against that of any one who may be in the next parliament; but no one can excuse a stand that accepts it as perfection, which Mr. K. has taken.

We believe fully that the running expenses of the Government can be so simplified, without impairing any necessary service of the province, as to save at least \$150,000 a year from present revenues, for lightening the municipal and educational taxation of the people. Others, again believe some curtailment can be made, but not so much as we mention, but it remains for Mr. Kirchhoffer and two or three others to say Norquayism in the past has been perfection, and there is no room for the slightest improvement, coal steel and all.

In East Brandon the circumstances are considerably different. We believe neither of the candidates has the utmost confidence in his leader, and both are prepared to accept useful reforms no matter whence they emanate. If such candidates are sufficiently able and intelligent to grasp the force of measures as suggested, and to express their opinions upon them, the constituency cannot be badly served by the election of either. For our own part, and for reasons which our readers may readily understand, we make choice of Mr. Winters, but as we have said, neither can make a discreditable representative.

In Dr. Harrison, in West Minnedosa, Mr. Morton, in Turtle Mountain, Dr. Gilbert, in Norfolk, the people have candidates worthy of their patronage and support; but it is to be hoped for the good of the country all things like Leacock in Russell will be left at home to spend their spare hours tracing their lineage from Joan of Arc, and brooding over the mistakes of electing "petty tinsmiths."

If, in some constituencies there is still a chance of bringing out successfully able candidates of more independence of judgement, the thing ought to be done, but in every case the electors ought to make choice of the best and most liberal minded men in the field. If this is done the people will have occasion to regret their effort.

The Grit prints of Manitoba, notably the Free Press, are at this moment arriving at some comical conclusions concerning the state of affairs in the Province of Quebec. Their reasoning is like that of the school boy that says a horse and an ox make two oxen. Because Gladstone resigned when he saw a heavy majority against all the forces he could unite in his favor, they declare Premier Ross should resign because they and the Rouge press of Quebec claim there was a majority opposed to him returned in the recent elections. Now it is in any event a matter of dispute whether or not there is a majority of the representatives elected in favor of Mr. Mercier's leadership; but even if there is it provides no parallel between the cases of Ross and Gladstone. Gladstone appealed to the people of Great Britain on one well defined issue, the Irish question, and the people disagreed with him on the measure. He then had no alternative but resign. Ross, on the other hand, appealed to the electors simply because his term of office had expired by effusion of time, and his opponents smuggled into the contest the Kiel question, for which Ross was in no way responsible, either directly or indirectly, and the Grits say the decision is adverse, and he should resign. In Gladstone's case his measures for the future were the cause of his defeat, and in Ross' case the measures of the Dominion Government, or rather the decision of the Dominion Government, not to interfere with the course of the law of the land, was the cause of what the Grits call an adverse vote. The polling showed Gladstone his measures were unpopular, while the polling of Quebec did nothing of the kind, and is no assurance to Ross. The measures he may introduce from the first of the session may not be fully approved of by the representatives of the people. If the Grits would only stick to parallels, when claiming for paths to glory their reasoning would not appear so ridiculous in the estimation of the public.

It appears Mr. Mowat has disposed of the Ontario Parliament and an appeal is to be made to the electors, the polling to take place on the 28th of December. This sort of thing is getting to be a nuisance. If an alteration of constituencies takes place, an alteration in the franchise be made, or if some important question comes up in a legislature upon which the sense of the electors as well as that of the representatives is desired, an election is quite in order; but this thing of bringing on contests, simply because the moment appears opportune to secure a new lease of office, or to checkmate the course of some other legislature is anything but creditable tactics. No doubt Mr. Mowat's dissolution was brought about by the conclusion that the Commons was to be dissolved, and he desired the two elections at once, that he might strengthen himself and weaken the chances of the Government candidates for the Ottawa House. As now, however, the Ottawa Parliament is not likely to be dissolved it is apparent Mr. Mowat's dodge is not likely to succeed as he designed it should.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 18.—The great snow storm in Minnesota and Dakota of the past two days will cause a great deal of suffering. It caught hundreds of farmers napping. In Dakota there is likely to be a fuel famine. The situation was bad before. The stock of fuel had run very low and the railroads were not bringing any in. Their coal comes from Duluth, and there has been some sort of a blockade at that point. Many of the smaller streams are nothing but gravel beds, a large number of wells have given out entirely, and stock must inevitably suffer for want of water, without heavy falls of snow or rain to increase the nearly exhausted supply. Trains on nearly every road in Minnesota and Dakota were blockaded. A train with 100 passengers on board was snowed in near Canton, and nine stage lines running to Yankton suspended. In Iowa there is three feet of snow on the level. The loss in stock will be enormous.

LOCKHAVEN, Pa., Nov. 18.—A severe wind storm swept over this city this morning. At the Pennsylvania Paper Mills Company's works two large iron smoke stacks, 75 feet high, were blown down. One fell on an evaporating building completely demolishing it and injuring four men who were buried in the ruins. The other stack fell across the boiler house and crushed it. Fireman H. Bennett was injured. Farmers suffered severely by damage to fences, fruit-trees and outbuildings.

COLD WEATHER AT HAND

AND

CHEAPSIDE,

The Great Dry Goods and Clothing House, is literally packed full of Winter Goods from which there are immense

BARGAINS

to be had in every department.

WE CLAIM THE

Largest and Cheapest Stock

OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

MANTLES,

SHAWLS,

SILKS,

PLUSHES,

FUR GOODS

for ladies.

100 MEN'S FUR COATS 100

in the popular makes, at prices that are

HARD TO MEET.

1,000 FUR CAPS 1,000

We claim the Best Stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

in the city, which merits your attention; the

GOODS ARE RIGHT,

THE PRICES ARE RIGHT AND THE ASSORTMENT GOOD.

MOCASINS AND OVERSHOES

a specialty.

In Ready-Made Clothing we claim to have a stock that for value is unsurpassed, that for Fit and Finish is unequalled, that for quantity is second to none.

We quote men's suits \$7 and up, immense range of Boys' Suits very cheap. Men's Fur Trimmed Overcoats, equal to ordered, at half the price.

All we ask is an inspection of our goods and fair comparison of prices to convince you that

CHEAPSIDE

is sustaining its name in every particular, and always be sure of civil and fair treatment at all times.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

Atkinson & Nation,

CHEAPSIDE,

Corner Rosser Avenue and 8th Street.

WHITEHEAD MUNICIPALITY.

Council met at Alexander Nov. 13th. Present, Reeve Hall in the chair, Councils: Cheasley, Spears, Creighton, Haig, Valens and Peacock. Minutes of previous meeting confirmed.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Committee re N. W. Land Co.'s taxes. Henry James re arrears taxes. Filed. J. D. McElroy re 1882 taxes. Filed. D. M. Walker, re fees for voters' list. Filed.

ACCOUNTS.

Sec-treas one fourth salary ending	\$50
September 30th,	
Wm. Broath, account for work	9
on road, (Ward 3),	
Joe A. Scott, work on Kemnay road,	39
Geo. Ferrie, "	61
D. M. Walker, fees voters' list,	3
J. M. Wellwood, school insp. fees,	2 25
E. C. Valens, com. fees,	12 00
Wm. Peacock, com. fees,	6 00
" special fees,	8 80
Geo. Cheasley, com. fees,	1 60
" special fees,	7 50
John Haig, com. fees,	6 00
Rob. Hall, school fees,	7 00
" special fees,	10 60
Geo. Cheasley, com. fees,	10 80
" special fees,	3 00
John Creighton, com. fees,	9 00
E. W. Spears, com. fees,	8 60
Brandon Agricultural Society, grant	50 00

Were allowed and ordered paid.

MOTIONS.

Spears—Haig—That this municipality contribute their appropriation pro rata to assist the committee appointed at the meeting of reeves in Brandon on 16th Oct., 1886, in contesting the legality of collecting taxes from the Canada N. W. Land Co. by municipalities in the Province, on the following conditions: That at least twenty municipalities contribute to the fund, in such case the Reeve and secretary may issue cheques from time to time for amount demanded by financial committee in conjunction with the reeve of this municipality. Carried.

Spears—Creighton—That Jos. Haig and move be a committee to wait on the Glenwood council to ask the sum of \$100 as an appropriation to the bridge completed on sec. 9-22, costing this municipality \$840, seeing both municipalities are legally benefited.—Carried.

Cheasley—Valens—That Frank Magee be given 300 feet of plank to cover road between sec. 25 and 26, leading east and west in tp. to, rg. 21, over ravine as the same has been graded and only requires plank to make the road passable.—Carried.

Spears—Haig—That the sec-treas accept from Mr. Tully, w. 18 9 21, the sum of \$7.07 being amount of taxes in arrear due, less interest on herein mentioned land.—Carried.

Cheasley—Creighton—That Mr. M. Garth be refunded arrears of taxes to amount of \$17.60, and rebate on taxes of \$3.83 as in case of Mr. Tully.—Carried.

Spears—Haig—In amendment—that the illegal amount of taxes collected be refunded to Mr. Garth, but no interest be thrown off.

Peacock—Creighton—That the secretary communicate with the Dominion Land commissioner and obtain right of way to the bridge situated on sec. 20-9-2, said road to be obtained of south-west portion of southeast 1/4 of the above mentioned section.—Carried.

Haig—Spears—That John Tully be allowed to expand \$7.50, being amount of road work on sec. 8-9-21, and also Allen Tully on sec. 26-9-22, the same amount.—Carried.

Haig—Spears—That each of the councillors take steps to find out the loss by prairie fires in their respective wards and notify the secretary of same on or before 1st Dec.—Carried.

Cheasley—Peacock—That the rebate on taxes be extended until 1st January, 1887, and a by-law to be prepared to that effect.—Carried.

Spears—Peacock—That this council adjourn subject to the call of the Reeve.

An Appalling List.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—The record of marine disasters on the lakes during the gale is an appalling one. Reports show the following vessels foundered: The large Emerald, near Keweenaw, five lives lost; barge E. M. Dickson, near Keweenaw, three lives lost; two unknown schooners, one supposed to be the Helen, near Port Sherman; an unknown schooner, near Hog Island reef, and the large Star of the North, near East Tawas, the fate of crews are unknown. Vessels known to have been

DRIVEN ASTORE.

are: the barge Wallace and consort on Chocolay Beach, east of Marquette, crews probably lost; several vessels at Presque Isle, names unknown, with many lives lost; schooner South Haven near Port Sherman, the captain badly injured; schooner Mary, near Blenheim, Ont.; schooner Pathfinder, near Two Rivers, cargo and vessel a total loss; schooner P. S. Marsh and an unknown schooner at St. Ignace; an unknown schooner south of Muskegon pier; the propeller City of New York, near Cheboygan; schooner Kellogg, near Goderich, Ont., all broken up; the propeller Nasilia on Goose Island, Green Bay; barge Bissell near Keyesound, and leaking badly; schooner Golden Age, below China Beach; propeller Bell Cross and barges across from China Beach; schooner Helen on Marquette Beach, a total loss; barges Buckler, McDougall, Baker, and Golden Harvest, near East Tawas; two unknown schooners on the old Mackinaw reef. In a majority of these cases the crews are safe, but the result in a number of others is uncertain.

BOATS RECOVERED.

REWELEN, WIS., Nov. 18.—Most of the bodies from the barges Dickinson and Emerald which were wrecked yesterday off here were recovered to-day. Among these were the bodies of Captain Alexander Graham, of New Milwaukee, Mich.; Louis and Mike Partake, of Pittsfield, Wis., and Maggie Clark, cook, who resides near Milwaukee, all of the Emerald's; also the body of Mary Brown, cook, of Toledo, of the Dickinson. There is one body missing.

Unknown.

There is no remedy known to medical science that can excel Dr. Fowler's extract of wild strawberry as a cure for cholera morbus, diarrhoea, dysentery or any form of summer complaint afflicting children or adults.

A MEXICAN TRAGEDY.

General Cadena Said to Have Been Killed by Mexican Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 17.—There are in St. Louis at this time a number of Mexicans who have been obliged to leave their native country on account of the failure or discovery of revolution schemes with which they have been connected, and in Chicago a larger number of them are waiting for the time when a change of administration will enable them to return in safety to their homes. The most interesting subject of conversation among all these Mexicans has been the report of the assassination at Zacetecas, Mexico, of Gen. Garcia Cadena, Gen. Cadena was a candidate against Gen. Porfirio Diaz for the presidency of the Mexican republic in 1883, and has always been regarded by Diaz as an enemy, and a dangerous man. The report of his death was confirmed yesterday, and it was stated in a private letter that Gen. Cadena had been killed by political enemies, who had reason to fear his influence and his ambition. The exiled Mexicans here believe that the death of this leader removes the most formidable opponent to the bill now pending in the Mexican congress which grants President Diaz an extension for two years of his term of office.

A Cow Valued at More Than \$26,000

Mary Ann, of St. Lambert's, the famous cow for which Mr. Fuller has refused \$26,000, is indeed a wonder to look at, even though the beholder knew nothing of her marvelous butter record. She is a large specimen of the breed, and no judge of a dairy cow would pass her unnoticed. In color she may be regarded as a solid fawn, with dark facings. Her horns are short, fine and crumpled. Her head is large, full in the face, and a shade coarse at the muzzle. Her neck is long and fine, with a prominence of dewlap that does not add to her beauty. Her shoulders are very thin and fine, with considerable depth to the brisket. Back of the shoulders she begins to widen and slow like a wedge. Her body is very long, with great depth through the after portion of the abdomen. Her ribs are long, flat and open, with an unusual stretch between the last rib and the point of the hip. Her hip bones are wide apart and prominent. Her stiles are deep and well developed, her udder extremely large and perfectly formed, and for large and tortuous milk veins it is doubtful if she has an equal living. She looks to be a cow of extraordinary constitution and vitality, and except that her milking habit shows marvelous development, she shows no signs of the wonderful milking tests to which she has been subjected. To all appearance Mary Ann is now the very picture of rugged, robust health, and is now unquestionably as fit, if not indeed fitter than ever, to champion the claims of the Jersey in a butter test. She appears to be an extremely healthy feeder, is fond of being petted, singularly cool and free from nervousness, and, in short, the very ideal of a dairy cow fully in her prime, and absolutely free from faults or ailments of any kind.

UNKNOWN, OR, THE LIQUOR HABIT, CAN BE CURED BY ADMINISTERING DR. HALL'S GOLDEN SPECIFIC.

It can be given to a can of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, clearing a speedy and permanent cure whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an absolute sojourner. It can be given to have the most courageous men who have taken the golden specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe quite drinking of their own accord, will be able to quit drinking of their own accord, with entire assurance. Circumstances and conditions sent free. Address, GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 182 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

A Horrible Tragedy.

TORONTO, Nov. 18.—A special from White River, Ont., via Michigonne, November 17, says: Charles Williams, a stockkeeper, on Sunday night found his wife in a compromising situation with R. C. Williams, who has been employed for some time preparing the Canadian Pacific track for the winter. Williams armed with a heavy steel bowler at O'Brien, when the latter, quickly drawing himself, drew a revolver and shot Williams dead. The noise attracted the other occupants of Williams' house, and to shield his crime O'Brien shot Williams' father as he was entering the room partly dressed. Having no more cartridges, as Williams' mother put in an appearance and screamed, startled by the sight of her husband, lying weltering in his life's blood, the murderer seized a heavy chair and struck a cruel blow, which laid her senseless before him. To conclude his work he beat her until her head was reduced to a pulp with a heavy stick of stove wood. Two of Williams' three children were then disposed of with the same club, which ended the existence of the old lady. The youngest boy, only 18 months old, was spared, as he could bear no evidence against the murderer. O'Brien then stabbed his paralytic four times about the heart and left her for dead. He then fired the house and left hurriedly. Attracted by the flames his neighbors came to the relief and succeeded in removing the bodies of the killed and Mrs. Williams and her infant son from the burning building. Mrs. Williams lived long enough to make a statement of the affair to the authorities, and then expired. The officers quickly started in pursuit of the assassin, and he was arrested about 25 miles from the scene of the tragedy. He denied the crime, and claims to be able to prove alibi. There are, however, many circumstances against him, and it is more than probable he will be lynched.

A Terrible Tragedy.

There is no preparation before the people to-a-day that commands their confidence more or meets with a better sale than does Dr. Fowler's extract of wild strawberry—the infallible remedy for all forms of summer complaints.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.

DR. LEDUC'S PHYSIOTHERAPEUTIC PILLS.

These pills are compounded from the purest drugs, from the only which are known to act on the Generative Organs in females. It is a well known fact that a very large proportion of the pills to which females are liable are the direct result of suppressed or disordered functions, and it is for this reason that a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of these diseases be placed within the reach of every one. Dr. Leduc's pills are the oldest, most generally used, and most reliable remedy for the cure of suppressed functions, and for the cure of all diseases, and whenever they have been introduced have driven every other remedy out of the market. They were first introduced into Paris, France, by Dr. Leduc in 1880, and have gained the confidence of the public that have for many years used them with the best results. Ask any druggist for them. Ladies finding these pills failing to excite menstruation will be refunded their money in every case, but must not be taken during the first five months of pregnancy.

The genuine can only be obtained from the sole agent, N.J. Hajdin, Chemist and Druggist, Medical Hall, Brandon, Man.

COLD WEATHER

IS SURE TO COME

EVEN

THIS SEASON.

1690.

L. O. L. meets on the FIRST MONDAY IN EACH MONTH in their room, corner of 6th St. and Ross Av. Visiting brothers are cordially invited to attend.

W. H. WILSON, Master.

E. H. MANCHESTER, Secy.

These sales take place only on the third Wednesday of every month.

Wednesday, Dec. 15, 1886.

Of Horses, Horned Stock, Pigs, Poultry, Rolling Stock and Implements of every description.

GRASS PILING, Auctioneer.

This is the first time any advertising has been done on my account.

I try to get a Fair Profit.

I never profess to SELL GOODS FOR Less Than Cost.

I came here to get a living, and you who wish more must go elsewhere.

W. H. Hooper.

Trotter & Trotter

Sixty Thousand Dollars Worth

OF

GOODS,

TO

SELL

NOT TO KEEP ON OUR SHELVES—

but to offer inducements these hard times.

The poor yield of wheat, at extremely low prices, which we sincerely regret, are great factors for buying goods at prices

however, are bound to sell.

Come along, ladies and gentlemen, we shall be pleased to see you, buy or not.

ONLY CASH STORE

in the city.

Between our Brandon and Portage la Prairie businesses we have over

\$60,000

W. H. Hooper.

BANKRUPT SALE.

Colossal Sale of Bankrupt Stock for the next
40 DAYS 40

in the premises lately occupied by

CAMERON & CUMMING,

\$10,000 In Goods suitable for the Fall and Winter trade, all fresh and bought in the best markets. We have not purchased these Goods to look at. They must

ALL BE SOLD BY 1st JANUARY, 1887,
and to accomplish this we shall now begin the

GREATEST SLAUGHTER SALE

the Brandon world has ever known. Every department is filled with the best quality of goods in the markets, no cheap trash.

For the Ladies there are some very fine Costume Cloths which, to clear, we will sell at less than cost to us; Silks, Satins, Plushes, Fancy Wool Goods of every description, Ribbons, Laces, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Corsets, Mantles, Mantle Cloths and Furs of all kinds.

STAPLES.--Flannels, Yarns, Blankets, Tweeds, Ducks, Denims, Shirtings, Tickings, Cotton and Linens of all kinds.

GENT'S FURNISHINGS.--In short, every thing any well regulated man wants, from a Fur Coat to a Collar Button, at less than cost of production.

Largest stock of Crockery, China and Glassware outside of Winnipeg. Some beautiful goods in fine glass & china.

THEY MUST BE SACRIFICED.

Groceries are all Fresh and New.

This will be the **BONANZA EMPORIUM** for the next

40 DAYS AND 40 NIGHTS,

at **CAMERON & CUMMING'S** old stand, opposite Queen's Hotel.

C. E. MILLER & CO.

CLOSING UP SALE

EQUALIZATION!

FARMERS AND CITIZENS,
READ CAREFULLY.

OUR BANKRUPT STOCK, advertised above, offers the people of Brandon and vicinity the grandest picnic in the shape of a Cheap Sale they have had yet, and as I have only about \$8,000.00 left of the **COOMBS & STEWART** Stock, (which I bought for 65c. on the dollar) to be closed out, I will, to place this on an equal footing with our Bankrupt Stock,

Give 10 Per Cent. off all Present Prices,

teeing Groceries, Flannels and Cotton Goods, which I have purchased during the last week to assort. This last reduction at Coombs & Stewart's old stand Places Eighteen Thousand Dollars Worth of Stock at 15 per cent. Less than Cost of Production, and 40 per cent. Less than Regular Retail Prices.

If price is any object during these hard times, come and see what we have to offer before you spend a dollar as our prices are quite beyond any possibility of competition.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR BUTTER AND EGGS.

C. E. MILLER.

Coombs & Stewart's Brick Block, Corner Rosser Avenue and 9th Street.

Railroad Applications.

The following railroad applications appear in the Canada Gazette:

By J. A. Gennell, of Ottawa—That an application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an Act to incorporate a company to build, maintain and operate a line of railway from some convenient point on the Canadian Pacific Railway east of the City of Winnipeg, to some point on the Hudson Bay near the mouth of the Albany River.

By F. E. Burnham, of Emerson—That an application will be made at the next session of the Parliament for the Dominion of Canada for an Act incorporating the Emerson and North Western Railway Company, with power to construct a line of railway from a point in the City of Emerson, Manitoba, in a northwesterly direction to the town of Portage la Prairie, and also a branch line from some point on the said line in a westerly or northwesterly direction, to a point on the western boundary of the Province of Manitoba.

A Fatal Quarrel.

On Saturday evening a family tragedy of a terrible character occurred in a small house on the banks of the Red River, about two miles south of the city, occupied by one Mr. Laderonte, a French half-breed. Towards seven or eight o'clock a half-breed named Basil Richot, who had been to town and was returning to his home at St. Vital, called in for a gossip and probably to give the Laderonte a swig at his flask. A few minutes later, as fate would have it, Pierre Laroque, a distant relative of Richot, having married his niece, also dropped in on his return from a rabbit shooting expedition, and placing his gun in the corner near the door sat down with the party, which now consisted of himself, Richot, Laderonte, and Laderonte's wife. The meeting of Richot and Laroque does not appear to have been a pleasant one, as an old feud existed between them, and as the flask circulated Richot got quarrelsome, and being a very big muscular man, he said he could lick Laroque, who is not a small man, and that he had a good mind to kill him. Laderonte tried to heal the breach, but Laroque, who has very agitating manner, would not keep his mouth closed, and Richot got madder and madder, finally jumping to his feet and swearing he would have Laroque's gun. Both men were thoroughly excreted, and the savage at last in spite of the Indians' forefathers being thoroughly aroused, but of the two Laroque appears to have been the most desperately in earnest, his inferiority in size to Richot leading him to have recourse to deadly weapons for his defence, whilst Richot with his six feet three of raw-boned manhood was blustering around, content, like a youth of old, to know that he could crush his diminutive adversary with one hand.

With a sudden spring Laroque reached the door, dodging his huge antagonist, and grasping his still leaded gun he dashed outside, slamming the door too behind him, then turning sharp round a few paces from the house, he sank on one knee and raised his gun to his shoulder and waited silently.

With unsteady steps, the massive Richot strolled to the doorway with his hand over his eyes, straining to peer into the darkness without.

There is a flash and a report, and the giant takes a step backwards and falls with a crash to the floor, a crimson streak flowing from his mouth and his hands wildly beating the air as he struggles for his fast failing breath. Laderonte and his wife rush from the room and out by the back in a paroxysm of terror, and the murdered man gasps his life away in solitude on the hard floor of the log cabin.

Before the neighbors arrived on the scene Richot was dead and his murderer had fled, no one knew where. A messenger was despatched to the city for provincial police, and early in the morning officers D. Huston and A. McGowan arrived on the scene. They found the body of the murdered man lying where it had fallen, in a great pool of blood, and it was almost cold. Upon making an examination they found the upper part of the deceased's breast was pierced with innumerable little holes, evidently the result of a charge of small shot, the perforations covering a circle of about four inches in diameter. Mrs. Laderonte gave the particulars as above stated, and searched led to a discovery of Laderonte himself, lying in a neighbor's house, almost paralyzed with fright. It was learned that Laroque, the alleged murderer, was a resident, so the police drove to his house with all possible speed, and found him fast asleep in bed, his conscience being apparently untroubled. He was roused to rise and dress, which he did very calmly, and was then conveyed to the provincial jail. — Winnipeg Sun.

Opium Smuggling.

Advices from British Columbia state that the United States customs officials are finding it almost impossible to put down opium smuggling from Victoria to Portland Oregon. Capt. Gardner, of the United States customs service, has been investigating the several methods employed to defraud the revenue in opium smuggling with good results. At his instigation a Chinese interpreter named Huestis has been arrested, and the authorities have discovered several of his pals, whose arrest will shortly follow. This gang would send demijohns having false bottoms filled with opium from Victoria to Seattle Wash., and from there to Portland filled up with spirits above the opium. This little game has been going on for some time right under the nose of the revenue officers. The large number of demijohns going through empty to Seattle, where they were filled with spirits, and shipped, attracted the attention of the officers, which led to the discovery of the game that was being carried on.

At a recent meeting of the Provincial Board of Education, Rapid City school district was readjusted so as to include some adjoining territory which enjoyed the benefit of its school. Lakelet school district was enlarged by half a section, previously struck off Clanwilliam.

Mr. Samuel Grigg, proprietor of the Grigg House, London, was married at Keene, Michigan, on Tuesday of last week, to Miss Annie Russell. The Iona Evening Mail contains the following reference to the ceremony: "Mr. Samuel Grigg and Miss Annie Russell, of London, Ontario, were married at 8 o'clock last night at the residence of Mr. Robert Hardy, in Keene, by Rev. S. W. Woodford. The bride is a sister of Mrs. Hardy, and one of London's most estimable young ladies. The happy couple left at noon for their home in Canada." — Chicago Canadian American. Mr. Grigg recently visited Winnipeg and was well known to many here.

John Carberry, who was last year agent for the Beatty Line of Steamers, was arrested Nov. 15th, in St. Vincent on a charge of committing rape on an Icelandic girl in Winnipeg. The arrest was made on a telegram from Chief Murray, on information having been laid by the girl. It is probable the prisoner will be extradited.

OTTAWA, Nov. 20.—The case of the St. Catherine's milling and lumber company and the province of Ontario, involving once more the boundary question, is being argued before the Supreme court. The suit was first taken against the company by the respondents to restrain them from lumbering in Lake Superior district on limits granted by the Dominion Government. The respondents allege that the expenses of the case are being borne by Ottawa authorities. Dalton McArthur commenced his argument on behalf of the company yesterday. Hon. David Mills appears for Ontario. The case will go to the Privy Council.

OTTAWA, Nov. 20.—Peter Derose and J. Connolly, sentenced to be hanged in British Columbia on the 24th inst., have been respite to the 22nd of December, pending an investigation into their sanity. Robert Maxwell, who was to have been hanged at the same time, has had his sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. The prisoners were convicted of the murder of Wm. Dillman, formerly of Nova Scotia, and latterly of Minneapolis.

ANOTHER VISIT TO BRANDON.

TO SUFFERERS FROM CATARRH, DEAFNESS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, WEAK LUNGS, AND CONSUMPTION.

Dr. Souville & Co. have to announce that owing to the numerous calls they received during their last visit to Brandon, and the large number still waiting to consult them, they will again visit Brandon and can be consulted at the "Grand View Hotel" Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Dec. 9, 10, and 11.

If you are suffering from any diseased condition of the head throat or lungs you should avail yourself of the experience of specialists who devote their whole time, thought and energy to the study and treatment of diseases of the respiratory organs and can cure you if your case is not already incurable. The surgeons are strictly specialists and are restoring health and vigor scores of sufferers who have been pronounced incurable. The international throat and lung institute, Toronto, founded by Dr. Souville of Paris the inventor of the wonderful sputrometer for the cure of lung diseases has 18 skilled physicians and surgeons on its staff, and has gained a wide-spread reputation throughout the world on account of the many almost miraculous cures made by the surgeons connected therewith. They were visited in the city of Winnipeg by over 200 sufferers, and succeeded in effecting some remarkable cures. They have established a branch office in the city of Brandon and will make regular visits to Brandon every two months. Consultation and trial of sputrometer free.

TENDERS.

TENDERS, addressed to the city clerk and marked "Tender for Sale," will be received up to Saturday Dec. 6, 1886, for the purchase of the City Scale Feet. Tenders to conform to the provisions of Market By-law, and keep scales in repair. J. C. JONES, City Clerk.

MAYORALTY.

To the Electors of the City of Brandon.

GENTLEMEN.—In response to the solicitation of a large number of ratepayers, I beg to announce my name as candidate for Mayor of Brandon for the ensuing year. I elected my aim and purpose shall be to see the affairs of the city administered as economically as possible, consistent with efficiency. Soliciting your vote and influence, I remain,

Yours truly,

CHAS. ADAMS.

BERESFORD**Stock Farm,**
SOUTH-WEST OF BRANDON.**J. E. SMITH, PROP.****IMPORTER AND BREEDER****OF**

THOROUGHBRED SHORTHORN CATTLE

For Sale

at present, four Young Bulls, ranging from six months to two years old. All having pedigrees registered in the new Dominion Shorthorn herd book.

P. O. Address—Box 274 Brandon Man.

To All Who Intend Building

WE draw your special attention to the new FACTORY that has been fitted up, with a complete set of Woodworking Machinery.

We are now prepared to promptly fill all orders on the shortest notice.

We will constantly keep on hand a stock of Doors, Sash, Frames, Mouldings, Turnings, Scroll Sawing & Brackets made to Order.

Don't forget the place—South of Rosser Ave., Tenth Street.

Hoping to receive a liberal share of your patronage, we are,

FORBES & SIBRETT.

THE LADIES
are requested to investigate
for themselves.

The best
SEWING MACHINES
MANUFACTURED
IN THE
UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
FOR SALE BY
Smith & Shirriff,
9th St. BRANDON.

THE
Celebrated Household.

well-known to you all,
EASY RUNNING,
PERFECT SHUTTLE,
HIGH ARM,
and twenty different reasons
why it is the best,

Also the
WONDER OF CANADA,
THE
WANZER 'C,'

OF HAMILTON, ONT.,
has taken all the first prizes
throughout Canada.

WE DEFY COMPETITION

IN
MACHINES Prices & Terms.

All kinds of Farm Imple-
ments for sale. Farmers call
and see our new sleighs at

Smith & Shirriff's
9th St. Cochrane Mfg. Co.,
Old Stand Brandon.

A FEW FACTS FOR
The Public.

About eight months ago Mr. Hanbury went into business with Messrs. Parrish & Son, of this city. They carried on the grocery, grain and general feed business for about six months, and in that time, through the energy of Mr. Hanbury, he built up a trade in the grocery store, second to none in the city, and through the over-rush of business, found it impossible to give proper attention to both branches, and on the 17th of August last, Messrs. Parrish, Hanbury & Co. dissolved, Mr. Hanbury taking over the grocery business for himself, and since that time he has laid in a very

Large and Choice Stock

of

GROCERIES,

consisting of a full line of

PICTON CANNED GOODS,

Christie, Brown & Co's.

Staple and Fancy

BISCUITS,

FANCY SHELF GOODS

that are not to be found in any other store in Brandon. In fact, anything you may ask for in groceries and provisions will be found in stock.

Highest price paid farmers

for Butter, Eggs, and all
other produce,

in cash.

Telephone connection.

JOHN DICKINSON,

DEALER IN

GROCERIES,**DRY GOODS,****Boots and Shoes, etc.**

CORNERS NINTH ST. and ROSSET AVENUE.

BRANDON, MANITOBA

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Merchants Throughout the Country.

The time will soon come when the farmers will be asking for Machine Oil.

McCOLL'S LARDINE,

Promised on all sides to be the BEST OIL going for Mowing and Threshing Machines. It does not gum, and wears truly as well as Castor or Sweet Oil, and is only about one half the price. Give our traveller an order, or send for sample lot.

McCOLL BROS. & CO.,

TORONTO, ONTARIO.

P. E. DURST,
THE PIONEER JEWELLER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Gold and Silver, English, Swiss and American Watch
Clocks, Jewelry, Electro Plated Ware, Spectacles, Com-
passes, Telescopes.

ROCKFORD WATCH,**THE RAILROAD TIMEKEEPER.**

Agent for W. McHAMP'S SHOW CASES.

Persons in supervision to all REPAIRERS, and satisfaction guaranteed.

ROSSET AVENUE, BRANDON.

Wall Paper**MAMMOTH STOCK AT COST**

AT THE

MAIL OFFICE**BOOKSTORE**

Sole Agent for the Celebrated